

Physics 216 Mathematical Physics
 Quiz 1, October 25 2013, Time: 90 minutes

1. Let \vec{v}, \vec{w} be three dimensional complex vectors given by

$$\vec{v} = (1, 3 - i, 2 + 3i), \quad \vec{w} = (-4 - 4i, 1 + 2i, 3 - i)$$

Compute the inner products $(\vec{v}, \vec{v}), (\vec{w}, \vec{w}), (\vec{v}, \vec{w})$ and verify the Schwarz's inequality

$$|(\vec{v}, \vec{w})|^2 \leq (\vec{v}, \vec{v})(\vec{w}, \vec{w})$$

2. Under what conditions on the scalar x do the vectors $(0, 1, x), (x, 0, 1), (x, 1, 1 + x)$ form a basis of a three dimensional vector space.
3. Which of the following three definitions of transformations on the vector space of polynomials P give linear transformations

(a) $Tp(x) = p(x^2)$

(b) $Tp(x) = (p(x))^2$

(c) $Tp(x) = x^2p(x)$

4. Consider the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$. Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of A . Determine the diagonalizing matrix P .

5. Let R be the transformation on n dimensional vectors such that $\vec{x}' = R\vec{x}$. Find the condition on the matrices R such that the length of the vector (\vec{x}', \vec{x}') remains unchanged.

6. Consider the vector field $F = (x + y^2)\vec{i} + (xy - 1)\vec{j}$. Evaluate the line integral $\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ first for the circle with the center anywhere on the x -axis and second for the square of vertices $(0, 0), (1, -1), (2, 0), (1, 1)$. Is the vector \vec{F} conservative.

7. Evaluate the surface integral $\int_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{a}$ for $\vec{F} = x^2\vec{i} + y^2\vec{j} + z^2\vec{k}$ and S consists the faces of the unit cube $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1$.

8. Find $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{F}$ for $\vec{F} = \rho^3\hat{\rho} + \rho^2 \sin \varphi \hat{\varphi} + z^2\hat{z}$ in cylindrical coordinates.

9. Show the identity $\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{V}) = \vec{\nabla} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V}) - \nabla^2 \vec{V}$.

10. Let

$$\delta_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & |x| > \frac{1}{2n} \\ n & |x| < \frac{1}{2n} \end{cases}$$

Evaluate the integral $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta_n(x - a) dx$.